

Legislative Research
SAFLL-2
February 1, 1962

Congressional Information

Name: Goldwater, Barry M. - Republican - Senator from Arizona

Home: Phoenix, Arizona

Born: Phoenix, Arizona

Marital Status: Margaret Johnson of Muncie, Indiana in 1934 - four children: Jeanne Ross, Margaret, Barry, and Michael

Military: Served with Army Air Corps in WW II (1941-45). Is Brigadier General (USAF Reserve). Is Commander 9999th Air Reserve Squadron (Capitol Hill unit)

Education: Staunton Military Academy, Virginia. Attended U. of Arizona one year.

Profession: Businessman

Background: Chairman of the Board, Goldwater, Inc. Was President from 1937-53. Elected to city council of Phoenix in 1949. Reelected in 1951; elected to US Senate in 1952; reelected in 1958 for term ending 1965.

Member: Episcopal Church, Masons, Elks, Eastern Star, Alianza, VFW, American Legion, Sigma Chi.

Committees: ~~Interior and Insular Affairs (Subcommittees: Labor; Migrating Labor; Territories; Minerals; Public Lands)~~
~~Minority Policy Committee~~
Armed Services Committee

Sub on migratory Labor
Labor - Sub on Education - Sub on Labor - Veto Affairs
Bases: Davis Monthan AFB (Titan sites - 4 counties); Luke AFB; Williams AFB.

Remarks: Won election January 21, 1959 as chairman of Senate Republican Campaign Committee. Easily won reelection as senator from Arizona despite the national Democratic sweep. On January 17, 1955 he urged every Member of Congress be 'given a complete briefing' on just what the SAC is able to do. "I'm certain we would be much encouraged about our future peace if every Member of Congress knew the facts." Backed a military pay raise and Gen. Eisenhower's proposals for higher pay for selected technicians and more fringe benefits, such as depended medical care, better housing, and more 'stability in tours of duty'.

Following WWII flying duty he organized the Arizona Air National Guard serving as its chief of staff. Election to Senate forced him to transfer to Air Reserve. He still flies regularly to keep in training. Was presented command pilot wings by Maj.Gen. Joe W. Kelly (now Lt.Gen. in MATS, then AF L & L Director) on July 25, 1957. He's commander of the 999th Air Reserve Squadron formed to enable Air Force Reserve

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officers on Capitol Hill to earn points for retirement and promotion purposes.

He is interested in freeing Indians from 'ward' status. This is credited as a factor in his political success as Arizona has a large number of Indian voters.

He's a conservative. Published a book "The Conscience of a Conservative!" Led this faction at the Republican Convention. In addressing the Convention after adoption of platform said "We've had our chance. We've fought our battles. Now let's put our shoulders to the wheel of Dick Nixon and push him across the line. Let's not lag back." (Address June 27, 1960 as reported in US News and World Report of August 8, 1960)

During debate of DOD 1958 Reorganization bill - commended Armed Services Committee but stated bill did not go far enough. Referred to testimony of former President Eisenhower and Gen. Doolittle - said: "I believe the ultimate organization of the armed services must be one military, one uniform, a general staff, surrounded by proper civilian protection and surrounded by Congress and the President, so as to eliminate any chances that there might occur what some people seem to think could possibly occur under such a system. (Cong.Record July 18, 1958)

Retired Pay: During 86th Congress introduced bill to equalize retired pay. Has repeatedly urged passage of bill.

B-70: Has been active in working for full development of. Said: "It is very rarely that I disagree with the Director of the Budget or with the President himself so far as matters of economy are concerned, but I cannot agree that the elimination or the cutting down of the B-70 program will be advantageous to this country." Said he's written to President urging reconsideration of the action taken in cutting program rather than developing bomber as a full weapon system. (Cong.Record January 14, 1960 Page 436)

Went before the Senate Appropriations Committee to present his arguments for full development of B-70 on May 26, 1960. During floor debate of FY 61 DOD budget bill he expressed appreciation to Chairman Chavez and the Committee for its correct and affirmative action with regard to this aircraft. (Cong.Record June 16, 1960)

U-2 Incident: with regard to 'incident' praised Pres. Eisenhower; expressed pride in CIA and knowledge that our deterrent force of more than 2,000 bombers including 1400 B-47's and 550 B-52's could fly against the Russians' obviously limited air defense with success. Hopes we'll use not only surveillance missiles but the B-70 with its 80,000 feet plus 2100 mph capability. (Cong.Record May 26 1960 Page 10339)

Nuclear Tests: Opposed suspension of. Said: "Now the moment our leaders really accept this, strategic nuclear weapons will be neutralized and communist armies will be able to launch limited wars without fear of retaliation by our SAC." Gave 2 reasons for this: (1) no reliable means of preventing Soviets from secretly breaking agreement; (2) we cannot hope to maintain even an effective deterrent unless we keep our present nuclear arsenal up to date. Feels we must continue development of manned aircraft to assure continued capability to place adequate warheads on appropriate targets. Continued modernization is required to maintain effectiveness to combat obsolescence of the force and to overcome air defenses. Call B-70 best weapon to fulfill vital requirement for a manned

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follow-on to B-52. Will also provide means for bringing mobile targets under attack; could be a reconnaissance type craft, an antisatellite weapons carrier, possibly a long-range platform for air defense missiles. (Cong. Record May 18, 1960 Page 9750)

Space: Urged single space program (Cong. Record Jan 19, 1960).

MATS: Commended MATS on safety record (Cong. Record Jan 22, 1960)

Fiscal: our Republic can be destroyed by fiscal irresponsibility as it can by weapons of war. (Cong. Record May 3, 1960, Page 8521)

Air Guard: backed Gen. LeMay's stand on. Said it does need reorganization. (Wash. Post October 27, 1959)

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B-70: Again attacked any cut in program. Said it's greatest weapon in arsenal of both conventional and nuclear forces (Cong. Record Mar 8, 1961 P 3230)

Said: "The President's assurance that he would develop modern weapons came happily to the ears of us who have heard that he might yield to the urgings of those who see no future for the manned aircraft. . . The B-70 is the only really new weapon now being developed by our country. . . A lot has been said of the B-70, but I doubt that my colleagues realize the immensity of this project or the amount of planning, man-hours, and money which have gone into it. . ." (Cong. Record March 16, 1961 Page 3898)

Referred to President Kennedy's election campaign: call for vigorous development and deployment of most modern weapon systems possible. Senator hopes it means "the administration has decided to give the go-ahead signal for full and rapid development of the B-70 mach 3 bomber." (Cong. Record March 27, 1961 Page 4569)

On April 3, 1961 he said: "I do not question the sincerity or the patriotism of those who advise that the B-70 program be cut back, but this decision has been made, and I am hopeful, that the President, in his judgment, will restore these cuts and failing in that, I suggest that it would be the responsibility of the Congress to see that this action is taken. This weapon contains all of the advantages of the Polaris submarine, plus speed, maneuverability, and as of now, and of the date of its completion, no known enemy capability to shoot it down. . . Our President has indicated a desire that is shared by all, I am sure, that we develop a transport aircraft in this country capable of speed above the sonic barrier. . . I suggest that if the President wishes this kind of transport, instead of allocating, as I understand, \$10 million for research on such project, that he push the B-70 program, because we have the air frame, and the aeronautical breakthrough that will give us mach 3 flight, . . which can be applied not only to this aircraft as a weapon, but in peaceful uses for a transport. I hope that a decision, by either the President himself, or by this body, will be made quickly to restore these cuts, because in the judgment of this particular Senator, this cutback is a very costly mistake to be made at this time when we cannot afford to make mistakes in the cold war, or in any hot war that we have coming." (Cong. Record April 3, 1961 Page 5098)

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Nonatomic Forces -- Referred to Wash. Post report that Sec State Rusk has recommended big step-up of nonatomic forces of America and its allies in order to lessen danger of nuclear war. Said: "There is a limit to funds available to the DOD. Therefore, any proposal to increase the size of conventional forces must necessarily cut into the development and number of this country's nuclear weapons. Mr. Rusk's reported position is that nuclear weapon capability, both ICBM and SAC bombers, would be confined to deterring nuclear attack upon this country by an enemy. That this would deter nuclear blackmail. I submit this assumption is not well founded. It fails to meet the threat of nuclear war posed by the enemy. . . . There are also very good reasons which mitigate against conventional arms build up as a substitute for the nuclear war concept: (1) Massed forces required for any conventional type war call for concentration of troops, equipment and logistics efforts. These areas of concentration are very susceptible to knockout blows from nuclear weapons now in the hands of enemy field forces. (2) When the plans for NATO were being formulated, it was realized that the NATO forces could not possibly achieve the soldier and equipment capability to match conventional forces of the USSR and its satellites. Therefore, stress was laid upon developing nuclear equipped forces which could contain the enemy with a much lesser number of conventional troops. (3) There is the cost factor, for how long can the US afford to maintain this cost of equipment and men and more importantly, to sustain a long drawn-out conventional war or the preparations and build up necessary to do so." Believes such action would much weaken the hand of the US in dealing with the Communist military threat. (Cong.Record February 28, 1961 Page 2622)

Airlift: When Sen. Smathers (Fla.) called attention to Sec of Defense's decision to order 53 more military air transport ships, he complimented the new administration on "having taken this step to increase and perfect our airlift capabilities. . . . I was happy to see that one of the first things to be done under the Kennedy administration was to increase airlift." (Cong.Record February 24, 1961 Page 2543)

Censorship: adverse remarks on what he called ". . . administration censorship of speeches and statements prepared by the Nation's military leaders." (Cong.Record January 30, 1961 Page 1337)

Cuba: debated with Sen. Clark (Pa.) - responsibility of our policy with respect to Cuban invasion. Said he has great confidence in the Joint Chiefs of Staff and CIA. Urged Foreign Relations Committee to declassify the information which would indicate the responsible area. (Cong.Record June 14, 1961 Page 9608)

Gen. LeMay: paid tribute to Gen. LeMay - "He truly is one who gets things done, and America is fortunate to have a man like him leading the Air Force, at this time, on the retirement of another great airman, Gen. Thomas White." (Cong.Record June 27, 1961 Page 10550)

Gen. White: "Under his leadership the Air Force became, in fact, the Nation's aerospace arm -- dedicated to the conviction that aerospace supremacy is as vital to the free world's peaceful objective as was air supremacy in the days before ICBM's and Earth satellites. At the same time, General White, led in developing a close relationship with NASA." (Cong.Record June 29, 1961 Page 10890)

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Fighter Force: said we actually have no fighter force in this country worthy of the name. "The missile is a fine thing, but the missile does not have a brain. Nobody has yet suggested that we put a second lieutenant in the nose cone of a missile. I do not think anyone will. We must have a man in an aircraft, who can make decisions. . . . I am very hopeful that the American people will impress upon the Congress that they do not wish to have sole reliance placed on missiles, which at their best can never be 100 percent reliable. We must depend upon human beings. The human in an airplane like the B-70 or the F-108, or more advanced models, can be a missile with a brain, which we do not have today." (Cong. Record July 17, 1961 Page 11735)

Sen Tower (Tex.) - inserted Goldwater's July 28, 1961 American Legion speech on - ". . . repeated and growing attacks being made on our military leaders and to the strenuous efforts being made to muzzle them and prevent them from telling their troops and the American people some of the facts which they should know. . . . Our national objectives are ill-served . . . when the stature of these men is degraded." (Cong. Record July 31, 1961 Page 13105)

B-52's: during debate of FY61 DOD budget - referred to closing down B-52 production lines -- ". . . we have only one bomber in the development stage, and we have been rather niggardly in providing funds for the B-70. If we had something ready to go, if we had something in the X, or experimental stage to replace the B-52, I think the Senator's argument (Sen. Proxmire) would be very valid. But we have nothing but the B-70, and the B-70 systems have been held up. So I think it is imperative to the defense of our country that we not stop building the B-52 until such time as we can replace it with some faster, better, more adequate manned aircraft." (Cong. Record August 3, 1961 Page 13496)

SAC Capability: expressed concern over an article (by Larry Beoda) on possible heavy attrition rates of our strike capability of our strategic bombardment force (reference to article's notation of Soviet massive efforts in the air defense area). Said: "In my opinion . . . the US Air Force must continue to develop manned systems which employ a wide variety of the latest technological advances to be used in the performance of strike and reconnaissance missions over enemy territory." Believes Sec of Defense is relying too much "on the advice of people who have not had experience with tactics or with strategy or with the problem of manned aircraft, or even the problems of missiles as they have developed from day to day . . . it is becoming ever clearer, every day, that scientists and sliderule artists, fortified by the breakthroughs of this nuclear age, are becoming increasingly influential in the military picture, not only in the choice of weaponry, but also in military tactics, the latter a subject in which they have had no experience." Ended by saying it would be dangerous for this country and our allies to place credence in an article written in such a negative vein. (Cong. Record August 29, 1961 Page 16229)

Sen. Wiley (Wisc.) - inserted Goldwater's Sept. 17, NY Times magazine article on "How To Win The Cold War." Wiley said: "This is a challenging statement, interspersed with such keen observation as 'while the Communists have been waging a new kind of total war, we have been treating the whole matter as a part-time project.' It is the further view of Senator Goldwater that the US should 'declare officially that it is our purpose to win the cold war, not merely wage it in the hope of

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